

Kurds complain about plight of refugees in Iran

LONDON, Aug. 31 (AFP) — The Kurdish Democratic Party has issued an appeal to the United Nations for better conditions for Iraqi Kurd refugees in Iran.

The party complained that Iran had so far refused to accord refugee status to the Kurdish exiles and charged that since the start of the talks, 250 of them had been handed over to Iraqi intelligence officials.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانكليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية « الراي »

Volume 1, Number 261

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1976 — RAMADAN 7, 1396

Price: 50 Rds

U.S. House committee approves tough ban on boycott of Israel

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31, (R). — A House of Representatives committee today approved overwhelmingly legislation to ban American firms from taking part in the Arab boycott against Israel. A 27-1 vote in the International Relations Committee followed warnings by a State Department official that Arab countries, in particular Saudi Arabia, would view the legislation with bitterness.

The boycott ban was contained in an amendment to the Export Administration Act proposed by New York Democrat Jonathan Bingham.

It was much stronger than a boycott amendment attached to the same bill that was approved by the Senate on Friday. If the Bingham amendment is approved by the fully house then differences between the two bills will have to be reconciled by a Senate-house conference committee.

Several committee members today voiced reservations on the amendment but voted for it on "moral grounds."

Republican John Buchanan warned that some American companies would suffer substantial business loss and Democratic Congressman Lee Hamilton voiced concern about the cumulative effect on U.S.-Saudi relations of bills

and amendments relating to the boycott.

But strongest opposition came from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near East and South Asian Affairs, Mr. Arthur Day. He said the boycott would hinder U.S. diplomatic efforts in the Middle East and would be seen by the Arabs as a loosening of their ties with the United States.

For the Arabs, he said, "this is a gut issue... they are going to react against it both politically and economically."

The amendment states that the secretary of commerce shall ban American firms from boycotting or refraining to do business with any American, with the boycotted country, with any business concern in the boycotted country, or with any other firm proposing to do business in a boycotted country.

Africans call for U.N. sanctions against Pretoria

UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 31, (R). — African nations today called for sanctions against South Africa for failing to release its hold on Namibia (Southwest Africa), its policy of apartheid and its support for the white government of Rhodesia.

"The African group is in favour of a policy of sanctions against the Pretoria regime in the context of the Namibian question, as well as in the context of the question of Southern Rhodesia and apartheid (separate racial development)," Henri Rasolondraibe of Madagascar, the current chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, told the U.N. Security Council.

The 15-nation council was summoned into session in compliance with a deadline it set on January 30 for a declaration by South Africa of its willingness to agree to U.N.-supervised elections in Namibia.

South Africa administers the mineral-rich former German colony despite a 1966 General Assembly decision revoking its old League of Nations mandate and in defiance of repeated U.N. resolutions.

Mr. Rasolondraibe, Madagascar's Deputy Permanent U.N. Representative, was the only speaker at the 35-minute meeting.

No date was set to resume the debate, but the council was expected to meet again on or about September 22.

African foreign ministers will then be in New York for a General Assembly session.

No South African diplomats were present today but Ambassador Roelof Botha of South Africa will probably take part in the debate later.

Only once, against the break-away British colony of Rhodesia in 1965, has the U.N. imposed mandatory sanctions.

In the Namibian capital of Win-

dhoeke, authoritative sources said today that the South African government has agreed in principle to U.N. observers attending elections in Namibia.

It also appears to have given the green light for the participation of black nationalist guerrillas in independence talks, the sources said.

These major developments at multi-racial constitutional talks occurred today a few hours before the U.N. Security Council met in New York.

[Continued on page 6]

Kissinger: Progress in Southern Africa initiative

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31, (R). — U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, on the eve of new talks with South African Prime Minister John Vorster, said today American efforts to solve the problems of Southern Africa had made unmistakable progress.

In his third major speech on Africa within four months, Dr. Kissinger praised South Africa for its constructive role in efforts to bring about majority rule in Rhodesia and Namibia (Southwest Africa).

But he also declared that violence in South Africa's black townships showed its internal structure of racial separation was incompatible with human dignity and could not last indefinitely.

Dr. Kissinger leaves Washington on Friday for talks in Zurich this weekend with South African Prime Minister John Vorster — their second meeting within 10 weeks.

The Kissinger-Vorster talks will concern Rhodesia, Namibia and the racial disturbances inside South Africa.

Depending on their outcome, Dr. Kissinger will probably fly to Africa to meet black leaders.

In his wide-ranging address he



WOOLING MORE VOTERS — American Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter, (left) and Martin Luther King Sr. chat at the third annual Voter Education Project Inc., in Atlanta, Georgia Monday night. Carter called for a law which would automatically register all Americans to vote on their 18th birthday. (AP wirephoto).

Carter slams Kissinger manner, backs Israel's right to "permanent peace"

NEW YORK, Aug. 31, (AFP). — Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter today charged that the United States had been without a president regarding foreign policy in recent years, "because Henry Kissinger is in effect both secretary of state and president at the same time."

At the same time, the former Georgia governor's Democratic ticket partner, vice presidential candidate Senator Walter Mondale of Minnesota, denounced the Nixon and Ford administrations. Speaking in San Francisco, in his first major foreign policy speech, Senator Mondale charged that "America was once proud to call itself the arsenal of Democracy but the Nixon and Ford administrations have tried to turn us into just an arsenal."

"Their record on pushing arms sales is scandalous. It has been a practical failure and a moral failure."

He advocated revitalisation of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, created by Democratic President John Kennedy.

Mr. Carter, speaking to a largely Jewish audience in Atlanta, spoke in favour of Israel's "right to exist as a Jewish state permanently and in peace."

Mr. Carter, a member of the Southern Baptist Church, said that "as a Christian myself, I think the creation of the state of Israel is a fulfillment of biblical prophecy."

He said the solution in the Middle East largely depended on resolving the problem of "Palestinian refugees"; but it was not Israel who created the Palestinian problem, Mr. Carter said to sustained applause.

He called for "bilateral" peace negotiations in the Middle East and said these should lead to "mutual concessions."

it will take and how it will come about."

He said: "South Africa has taken positive steps with respect to Rhodesia and Namibia. We hope that it will continue to recognise that now is the time to make a constructive contribution to Africa by committing itself to rapid progress towards independence in Rhodesia and Namibia."

Dr. Kissinger said the positive steps already taken were South Africa's public declaration of support for majority rule in Rhodesia and the setting of a date for independence in Namibia.

The secretary of state said he would carry this message to Mr. Vorster: "The white population of Rhodesia and Namibia must recognise that majority rule is inevitable. The only issue is what form

[Continued on page 6]

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Sarkis returns from Damascus but keeps silent on mission

BEIRUT, Aug. 31, (AFP). — As the Lebanese civil war dragged on, the burning question of how to bring the bloody battles to a close was the main topic of meetings today in Beirut, Cairo and Damascus. Lebanese President-elect Elias Sarkis, due to take office on Sept. 23, flew to Damascus today for talks with Syrian President Hafez Assad, what the independent daily Al Nahar called a "last-chance mission." In Cairo, Arab League Secretary General Mahmoud Riad met with Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's political Department, and with Arab League envoy Lebanon Hassan Sabri Al Kholi. Mr. Riad announced later an agreement on fuel and electricity supplies and an end to saturation bombing in Lebanon.

In Beirut, general Mohammad Hassan Ghoneim, the Arab League "peace force" commander, met PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasser Arafat today to give him a copy of the League's peace plan, informed sources said.

Rightwing Christian leaders received the text last Thursday and planned to meet again tomorrow to study it further.

Both sides exchanged fire around Beirut today, especially

along the demarcation line separating the two factions and in the Shiah-Ain Rummaneh sector, southeast of the capital. The rightwing controlled Voice of Lebanon Radio reported "increasingly violent" fighting in northern Lebanon, around Tripoli, which is held by the Palestinian-progressive forces. It claimed that rightist troops had made "notable progress" toward Majdalaya, several kilometres east of Tripoli.

Tripoli, Lebanon's second city, is surrounded. To the north are Syrian troops controlling the entrance to the town, while rightist forces have moved to within a few kilometres of the southern and eastern outskirts. All communications are cut.

The Voice of Palestine and meanwhile, warned today against a possible "large-scale attack" against leftist positions. The controlled station, also said troops and reinforcements continued to march in the central, kaa plain as well as in both south and the north of the country.

Yesterday, the radio said a sizable 20,000 Syrian troops had entered Lebanon, but Syrian intelligence chief Colonel Mohammed oli said the report "did not correspond to reality," adding: "that this is not true."

Mr. Sarkis meanwhile returned to Lebanon after lengthy talks with the Syrian president and [Continued on page 6]

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An independent Arab political daily
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Mohamad Amad, Mahmoud Al Kayed
Sponsoring Editor: Managing Editor: Associate Editor:
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University Road - P.O. Box 6710 - Amman, Jordan
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New opportunity?

Is there a glimmer of hope for peace in the visit to Syria today of Lebanese President-elect Elias Sarkis? Is there reason for one to expect anything positive to develop after Sarkis assumes the presidency in Lebanon after September 11? Will the departure of Mr. Suleiman Franjeh, the erstwhile president of Lebanon, have any effect on the madness to which Lebanese war has degenerated?

After 16 months of fighting in Lebanon, after the 40,000 deaths, after the several hundred thousands of injured, after the immeasurable destruction, after nearly one-quarter of the people of Lebanon have left the country, what then aims to reassemble? Is the Lebanon of today to which one aims to restore peace the same entity as the Lebanon of early 1975, which proved in retrospect to be a tinderbox that was nationally ignited by a series of unprovoked and unnecessary incidents?

The facts today are that there are several Lebanons. One everybody inside and outside Lebanon has incessantly sought to avoid partitioning the country Cyprus-like into districts, this has almost happened; to seek to promote a plan without taking into consideration this underlying ideological duality is to tread blindly and child-like into the maelstrom of peace-making. It would be grand, of course, to bring the people who fled Lebanon back to the country, forget the past 16 months, and rebuild the country as it was. But is difficult.

Lebanon will only rise out of its ashes like a Phoenix if propelled by the combined power of its several communities, just as it has dug itself deeper and deeper into its living by the combined violence of the two main warring camps these rightists and leftists, to group them innocuously under anonymity of broad political leanings.

If Lebanon will someday silence its guns, it shall do so when the deep suspicions of both sides are somehow allayed. Several months ago, the fighting in Lebanon may have had some tactical objectives. People thought they were going to achieve a goal, whether this was military, territorial or strategic, but today, this is not so much the case any more. Much more fighting that persists is a function of fear — perhaps fear of imposed peace.

There have been many chances to stop the guns and apply ceasefire in Lebanon, but these were never acted upon by either side, for reasons that history will recount better than one else could dare do at this bloody point in time. But never the reasons for what has already happened, the result is a Lebanon divided by the greenest line of all — misperception and fear.

The overwhelming result of the war in Lebanon has been the use of immeasurably stupid and needless waste and destruction. Paramount among the elements that have been madly engaged into the fighting has been the Palestinian resistance movement. Here, more than anywhere else, the waste has been severe and most damnable. But until history comes forth with its full account of who did what in Lebanon during those years 1975 and 1976, the task before the people who in the neighbourhood today is to stop the insane cycle of destruction and death. If this can be done by building a reconciliatory structures upon the informal division that taken place in Lebanon, this will likely turn out to be the best in the long run.

We have seen too many ignored "opportunities" for peace in the past, but nevertheless one must hope that Mr. Sarkis' and Mr. Franjeh's departure will help stop the madness in Lebanon. Perfunctory, we hope as much as the next person the Franjeh-Sarkis show, combined with the on-going but uncoordinated Arab League peace efforts, will do something this time to cut this gruesome drama short.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The three leading Jordanian newspapers Tuesday editorially took the developments in the Lebanon situation in the light of President-elect Elias Sarkis' visit to Damascus Tuesday for talks with Syrian President Hafez Assad and other Syrian leaders on Lebanese imbroglio.

Dustour's editorial was headed "Positive indicators on the way to a New Opportunity..." while Al Shaab's headline read "New Opportunity..." The paper says it is essential that the Lebanese president-elect be given the opportunity to change views in Damascus as a possible solution to the Lebanese crisis, before any Arab summit meets.

Rai meanwhile thinks that postponement until Saturday of the Arab foreign ministers' meeting scheduled for today (Wednesday) to fix the date and venue for the Arab summit on Lebanon have been prompted by Mr. Sarkis' visit to Damascus.

The paper says it is essential that the Lebanese president-elect be given the opportunity to change views in Damascus as a possible solution to the Lebanese crisis, before any Arab summit meets.

Rai also points out that Mr. Sarkis is acceptable to both right and left in Lebanon and constitutes the only legitimate "egress" to a state of disintegration, and a guarantee against Lebanon falling into a vacuum that would lead to partition when Suleiman Franjeh's tenure expires.

His term of office expires on September 22.

The paper holds that the Lebanese crisis should be "Lebanized" once more through the president-elect's efforts. The Arabs should see to it that the rival Lebanese factions and the Palestinians get together to try to find a solution. All the parties concerned — if they work together — are not liable to fail in amending the constitution, the national convention, applying their joint agreements and working out an acceptable formula for future co-existence.

Al Dustour thinks that because only 12 Arab countries have so far agreed to holding a summit, the meeting might not materialize. In that case, the paper adds, it would be up to the Arab foreign ministers this time to formulate a unified stand to halt the Lebanese bloodshed. The ministers might be encouraged by the present relative lull in the Lebanese fighting, resulting from agreement by all parties to the Arab League peace plan.

Another positive indication according to the paper is the fact that the Arab League's political council, Dr. Al Kholi, has reportedly been empowered by the PLO to discuss with the Syrians — on its behalf — the question of normalizing the uneasy Syrian-Palestinian relations.

King visits army headquarters

AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein, accompanied by the Chief of the Royal Cabinet Tuesday noon paid a visit to the headquarters of the Jordanian armed forces.

He was received, on his arrival, by the Acting Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, and other high ranking officers.

ECWA's help in social projects discussed

AMMAN. — The Minister of Labour Issam Ajlouni Tuesday received the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) Dr. Saïd Al Attar.

Discussions centred on the possible role which ECWA could assume, and the help which it could provide, in the implementation of local social projects here.

ECWA has chosen Amman as its temporary headquarters since current events in Lebanon have made it impossible for the commission to carry out its work from the Beirut headquarters.

New investment law submitted

AMMAN. — The Ministry of Industry and Commerce Tuesday submitted to the Prime Ministry a new, amended, draft of the present Encouragement of Investment Law for approval.

The amended project contains new facilities and incentives designed to encourage local, Arab, and Foreign investors to invest in Jordanian industrial projects.

The new law will become effective after approval by the Council of Ministers and following its publication in the Official Gazette.

FAO to finance cooperative centres

AMMAN. — The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) has decided to finance the construction of six centres in the Irbid governorate for the cooperatives societies there, sources at the Jordanian Cooperatives Organisation (JCO) said Tuesday.

These centres will be used by the cooperative societies as offices and warehouses to store agricultural products according to the most modern processes used in that field.

The FAO is currently participating in a number of agricultural projects which the JCO and the Ministry of Agriculture are implementing.

National Briefs

● AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday sent a cable of congratulations to His Majesty Sultan Abdul Halim Mu'adzam Shah, ruler of Malaysia, on the occasion of the anniversary of his country's independence.

● AMMAN. — The Minister of Finance Saleem Massa'deh Tuesday received the French ambassador to Jordan and the French Commercial Attaché. Discussions centred on financial and economic bilateral relations.

● AMMAN. — Foreign Ministry Secretary-General Fawwaz Abu Al Ghanam Tuesday received the Swiss ambassador to Jordan.

● AMMAN. — The Minister of Industry and Commerce Dr. Rajai Muasher Tuesday received the Greek and Indian ambassadors to Jordan.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar	331.0	333.0
U.K. sterling	588.0	594.0
French franc	67.1	67.4
Swiss franc	134.0	134.4
German mark	131.5	131.9
Iraqi dinar	957.0	967.0
Syrian pound	81.4	81.7
Egyptian pound	462.0	483.0
Lebanese pound	103.9	104.6
U.A.E. dirham	83.5	83.9

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Interest rate on postal savings to be raised

AMMAN. — The Board of Administration of the Postal Savings Funds Tuesday met to discuss the possibility of raising the interest rate on all deposits at the fund.

The meeting was presided over by the Minister of Communications Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh and the Fund's Director-General Abdullah Al Hawamdeh.

The present 5.5 per cent interest rate will most probably be slightly raised when the necessary studies to that effect have been completed by the fund's experts, and after the studies are approved by the Fund's board of administration at the end of this week, Mr. Al Hawamdeh said.

The fund will start distributing prizes to depositors as of the beginning of next year to encourage them to develop their savings, he added.

What's Going On

"Bicentennial Grant Young Filmmakers" presents a show introducing the following films: —

"200," "The Strangers," "Home-spun," and "The American Tune."

3:30 p.m., at the American Centre, Third Circle, Jabal Amman.

The number of depositors, he said, has reached 25,000 by August of this year with total deposits of JD 750,000. These deposits, Mr. Al Hawamdeh added, are being invested in local industrial development projects and in development bonds. The fund is currently looking into increasing its participation in these projects, he concluded.

University to attend science meet

AMMAN. — The University of Jordan Tuesday decided to participate in the meetings of the International Physics Research Centre due to start in Trieste, Italy, in mid-September.

The meetings are scheduled to discuss a number of topics and research papers relevant to physics and its related branches.

The University will be represented at the meetings by two of its professors; Drs. Omar Zeidan, and Abdul Nour Hindiye.

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Channel 3 & 6:	9.30	Reportage
5.00	Quran	
5.05	Religious talk	
5.25	Cartoons	
5.50	Ramadan riddle	
6.00	Arabic programme	
8.00	News in Arabic	
Channel 3:		
7.30	Sports programme	
8.30	Arabic programme	
Channel 6:		
7.30	News in Hebrew	
7.45	Varieties	
8.30	Doctor at large	
9.00	Science report	
9.10	Play of the week	
10.00	News in English	
10.15	Gunsmoke	
	(On both channels)	

Amman Airport

Departures:	21.00	Kuwait
	21.00	Muscat
7.00	Aqaba	
9.30	Damascus, Aleppo	
10.00	Cairo	
10.15	Kuwait (KAC)	
10.30	Kuwait	
10.30	Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)	
11.00	Vienna, Copenhagen	
11.30	Larnaca, Athens	
12.00	London	
12.15	Bucharest (Tarom)	
14.45	Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GA)	
15.75	Riyadh, Dhahran (SAA)	
19.00	Dhahran	
19.30	Cairo	
19.30	Cairo (EA)	
20.00	Kuwait	
Arrivals:		
8.20	Muscat, Doha	
8.40	Aqaba	
8.45	Karachi, Abu Dhabi	
9.00	Jeddah	
9.30	Kuwait (KAC)	
11.00	Bucharest (Tarom)	
13.35	Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GA)	
14.20	Jeddah (SAA)	
15.00	Aleppo, Damascus	
16.10	Kuwait	
16.45	Cairo	
18.10	Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva	
18.30	Cairo (EA)	
19.00	Athens, Larnaca	
19.50	London (BA)	

Market Prices

Apples (golden): 100-130	Apples (starken): 120-180
Apples (local): 100-150	Bell pepper: 100-120
Bananas: 170-200	Cauliflower: 180-210
Cabbages: 60-90	Carrots: 60-90
Cucumbers (small): 100-140	Cucumbers (large): 60-80
Raddish: 70-100	Eggplant (small): 50-70
Eggplant (large): 20-40	Figs: 80-120
Green beans: 170-200	Garlic (dry) (large): 280-330
Grapes (green): 100-130	Grapes (black): 70-100
Hot pepper: 150-180	Lemon (yellow): 130-170
Lemon (green): 110-140	Marrow (small): 80-110
Marrow (regular): 80-110	Muskmelon: 80-110
Orange: 100-130	Onion (dry) imported: 90-110
Onion (white): 40-65	Okra (red): 120-150
Okra (green): 150-180	Potatoes (local): 100-130
Peaches (large): 200-260	Pears (large): 250-280
Pears (small): 120-160	Tomatoes: 80-110
Spinach: 25-45	Water melon (large): 70
Water melon (small): 40	Wild cucumbers (small): 60-80

Radio

7.00	Breakfast show, morning melodies
7.30	News bulletin
7.40	Newsreel
8.00	Sign off
12.00	Pop session (Part I)
1.00	News summary
1.04	Pop session (Part II)
2.00	News bulletin
2.15	Radio magazine
2.30	Music cavalcade
3.00	Concert hour
4.00	Old favourites
4.30	Easy listening
5.00	Thriller
5.30	Pop session (Part III)
6.00	News summary
6.03	Listener's choice
6.30	Science report
7.00	News bulletin
7.10	Newsreel
7.30	Sign off

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Fawzi:	(25024)
Taxis:	
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Faisal:	(22051)

Survivors of Tal Al Zaatar begin yet another refugee existence

BINT JBAIL, Lebanon, Aug. 31, (R). — After weeks of siege and bombardment, refugees from Beirut's Tal Al Zaatar Palestinian camp still suffer from two basic problems — a shortage of food and lack of medical care.

Many inhabitants of the camp, which was overrun on August 12 by rightist forces after a seven-week battle, have been installed in makeshift accommodation here and in other southern Lebanese towns.

With them are refugees from Nabaa, a mainly Moslem suburb in rightist-held Beirut, which fell a week earlier.

Local people who are trying to look after the refugees claim they are not getting enough support.

One woman who is on a committee to deal with their welfare said the situation was "very poor. We don't have enough to eat."

The woman said the only assistance had come from the International Red Cross which had sent a convoy of trucks from Beirut with provisions and blankets for the estimated 5,000 refugees.

Despite its name, the Palestinian Red Crescent is structured more like a military medical corps than Red Crescent or Red Cross organisations in other countries.

But, in nearby Nabatiyeh where a further 3,000 refugees are housed,

ed, Palestinians insisted that Fa-tah, the biggest Palestinian resistance organisation, was dealing with all problems of housing and food distribution.

However, only two doctors had been provided to look after them although many of them had illnesses contracted during weeks of insanitary living conditions, they said.

Ironically, medical treatment is now being enticingly offered just a few miles away — in Israel.

Frontier gates have been opened and a trickle of people go through every day to see doctors, some of whom are said to be Lebanese, for care.

Many of the inhabitants of Nabaa are people who fled from this area some years ago because of Israeli raids in reprisal for alleged Palestinian commando action from bases in southern Lebanon.

Now, they have returned to a region of comparative peace, safely away from the main battle fronts.

The Nabaa and Tal Al Zaatar refugees are mainly housed in school buildings or deserted houses. While conditions there are often depressing, local people try hard to maintain hygienic conditions and attend to everyone's needs.

Most rooms house only one family, an attempt to ensure some degree of privacy, but beds are just tattered mattresses on benches or the floor, often with few blankets.

The wounded hobble around on home-made crutches or sit with legs encased in plaster on cushions in the open air.

In one house in Nabatiyeh, an elderly woman with one leg sat on the floor washing her grandchildren's clothes in a plastic bowl.

Other refugees said she had lost her leg in the Tal Al Zaatar fighting while her five grandchildren had lost both their parents.

Palestinian officials who dealt with the lucky Tal Al Zaatar inhabitants who left the camp alive complain that they have received no aid from other Arab countries to deal with the massive problems they now face.

One Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official who organised the distribution of food to the refugees shortly after the camp's fall said the only organisation to help was the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA).

In addition, some private individuals

had offered money or other assistance, he said.

One woman dealing with Tal Al Zaatar refugees said many of their problems were psychological. Most of them were depressed, sometimes hysterically so.

It was proving difficult to train them to fend for themselves. Lack of cooking facilities meant that their diet consisted mainly of bread, raw fruit and vegetables, cheese, and almost no meat, she said.

Nessie's Swiss cousin turns out to be full of air

BRUNNEN, Switzerland, Aug. 31, (AFP). — The myth of the "monster" which appeared in the Lake of Lucerne, off Brunnen, on Saturday was deflated today. Switzerland's own "Loch Ness monster," which drew crowds and tourist money to the lake area, turned out to be a 15-metre long inflatable "animal," complete with floats and flippers for realistic diving and surfacing — and especially prepared for a television broadcast.

The Swiss press reported the monster's appearance in the lake on Aug. 28, with photos showing two dark patches on the surface of the water.

Superpower rivalry shifts the centre of conflict to Africa

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM). — Suddenly, Africa is the cockpit of the nations. Every part of it is in a state of uncertainty. By contrast, the rest of the world seems relatively stable.

Six months ago southern Europe was in turmoil. Now it is stable. Before that it was Southeast Asia in particular and all of Asia in general which attracted the interests and anxieties of the world. Before that the big questions were about Western Europe. How much of it would come under Moscow's control?

Right now all of that seems to lie behind us. The frontiers of Europe have been fixed and virtually unchallenged for a decade. The frontiers of Asia and the relationship of its major countries toward each other have been stable since the Indochina war ended. Even the Middle East seems to be moving toward a new stability in spite

of the violence in Lebanon.

But in Africa, all is in question and in a state of uncertainty. The old settlements of 19th century empires are gone. The new shape of the new Africa is being hammered out in scores of contests. No man can foresee what the map and the political and economic shape of Africa will be like ten or five years or even one year from now. How much farther will the tide of black nationalism sweep southward before its momentum is spent? This last month Rhodesia counterattacked that tide. It sent its own forces on a raid into Mozambique to break up a guerrilla base camp. It scored an immediate tactical success. But does this mark the beginning of successful white resistance? Or will it only increase the zeal and power of the black tide?

Can South Africa come to terms with black nationalism in its own midst? Rioting has been endemic

in the black enclaves around Johannesburg for weeks.

Can it reach a successful compromise with the black community in South-West Africa, the former German colony which the blacks and the United Nations now call Namibia? An effort is underway under British sponsorship.

Will Ian Smith in Rhodesia bow to the "winds of change," or go on defying them until his white regime bursts apart in sudden exhaustion?

What is to be done about men like Idi Amin in Uganda? He has offended the outside world and his neighbours. In the old days of empire he would never have risen to power. But Uganda is no longer under London's control.

Jomo Kenyatta in neighbouring Kenya has begun an economic squeeze. But will it work? Perhaps that depends on the role of Moscow. It could come to his rescue if it chose.

456 injured in London Caribbean carnival riots

LONDON, Aug. 31 (R). — London's Police Commissioner, Sir Robert Mark, today blamed gangs of black hooligans for rioting during a Caribbean carnival at Notting Hill last night in which 456 people were injured.

As the scale of the violence stirred memories of savage 1958 racial riots at Notting Hill, in west London, Sir Robert said the outbreak of lawlessness "was not racialist in any sense... but certainly it was directed against police."

The four-hour carnival battle during which police baton-charged rioters who were pelting them with stones and cans left 325 policemen and 131 civilians injured. Most of them suffered head wounds inflicted by hurled missiles.

Last night's wave of violence erupted on the third and last day of London's annual West Indian festival after police arrested several young mugging suspects. The youths shouted for help, and within minutes screaming youngsters milled around the police trying to rescue them.

At the height of the battle, helmeted police snatched up dustbins and parking signs to shield themselves against the bombardment while the rioters ransacked soft-drink stands and building sites to hurl cans and bricks.

He stressed that the police re in favour of the carnival, he hoped the violence "will damage race relations."

RIOT AFTERMATH — A black youth stands at a debris-littered street corner in Notting Hill, London, after the riots which took place Monday night. (AP wirephoto).

Today's sad toll of the riot showed 35 police cars were damaged, two vehicles were burned, 31 premises were smashed, and 60 people, 456 of them non-white, faced charges.

In the aftermath of the violence there was sharp criticism from black community leaders and racial members of parliament who urged the police for increasing their force on the last day to men — eight times the number duty last year.

A statement from the Independent Community Relations Commission said the riot showed extent to which many young at Indians have no confidence in the police and that police lack both understanding and handle situations involving the minority communities and handle situations involving the

But at a press conference, Robert defended the large sent to the carnival on the day, saying it was to open an unprecedented number of eggings and robberies carried by organised black gangs at the revellers on previous days.

He stressed that the police re in favour of the carnival, he hoped the violence "will damage race relations."

All through southern Africa there are question marks about the future roles of both Moscow and Washington. The shadow of great-power rivalry lies over all of Africa.

The two super-powers already have met in uneven contest over Angola. Washington intervened too late with too little — and suffered a serious prestige loss. Moscow had planned its role well in advance. It won that hand.

The memory of the Angola failure is still vivid in Washington. How should the next hand be played? The inclination is to think that Washington should sponsor the cause of black nationalism in time to deny Moscow further opportunities as in Angola. If it is inevitable, who is going to embrace it first?

U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger long operated on the theory that whites would remain politically dominant in most of southern Africa. Over the past six months he has swung round gradually to the British view that South Africa itself is the only place where the whites have a solid future.

He now assumes that blacks shortly will become dominant in Angola was when Moscow is led on that adventure.



Gatsba Ruthelani: South African tribal head opposing apartheid cause of so much turbulence in Africa today.

California passes euthanasia law

SACRAMENTO, California Aug. 31, (AFP). — California's lower house of the state legislature has approved by 43-25 votes an euthanasia law giving doctors the right to mercy-kill at the request of dying patients.

The Senate approved the law earlier, and now it must be signed by the governor before it comes into effect. If the governor neither signs the law nor vetoes it, during the next 30 days, it will still become operative.

The euthanasia law followed the controversy over the case of Karen Anne Quinlan who has been in a coma in New Jersey for the past two years. Her parents begged for her life to be ended as a mercy gesture, but state authorities refused.

They agreed to allow her artificial lung to be switched off, presuming this would lead to a swift death, but two months afterwards Karen is still alive, although in a coma.

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EC sets anti-drought meet for agriculture ministers

BRUSSELS, Aug. 31, (AFP). — The EC commission has asked member states to close the commission's move, said EEC experts did not expect the drought to result in any shortages in the community.

Noting that recent rains had not helped to offset the damage caused by the drought in wide areas of the community, he said the commission had asked next week's ministerial council session to discuss steps to:

- Safeguard supplies in the winter both for consumers and producers at the fairest possible prices;
- Guarantee free movement of all agricultural products inside the EEC, and
- Provide national aid to farmers on a coordinated basis and in keeping with EEC objectives.

Mr. Lardinois told newsmen he considered it "inadmissible" that some EEC governments had introduced licensing systems for exports of hay and straw to other EEC countries.

As for this year's crops, he said the estimates worked out by the EEC commission last month remained valid.

Grain production including corn (maize) would be in the area of 90 to 92 million tons, or five per cent less than last year. The sugar crop, at nine to 9.5 million tons, would be smaller than earlier anticipated. But milk production would be a few per cent higher than last year because of a high level of productivity up to last June.

Mr. Lardinois said that during his recent visit to the United States he had received assurances that American supplies of corn (maize) and soy beans would not be interrupted. On the contrary they would be higher than in previous years.

He also said the commission intended to call for an extension beyond September 30 of the suspension of import duties for vegetables in American waters.

NY shops open Sundays

NEW YORK, Aug. 31, (R). — New York City has taken a major step towards the seven-day week with the opening of its biggest department store for Sunday business.

Crowds, including tourists as well as residents, turned out to see the opening of the store, which is as good as week-end the first major experience since Sabbath opening was legal in June.

A total of 48 large department stores were open in the New York metropolitan area, despite opposition from some Christian leaders who fear the change could lead to a totally secular city.

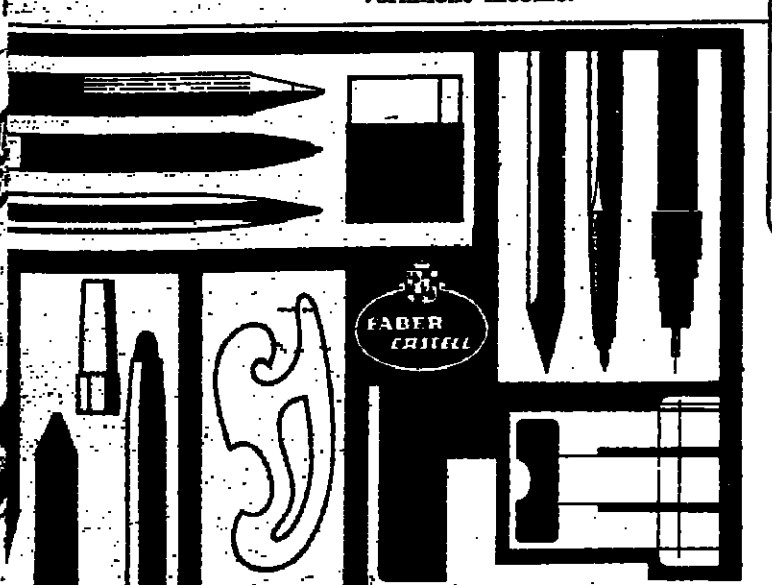
Roman Catholic bishop appointed in vain for a boycott of shops on Sunday and Cardinal Cooke, the Catholic Archbishop of New York, recently

Iranian budget up by 20%

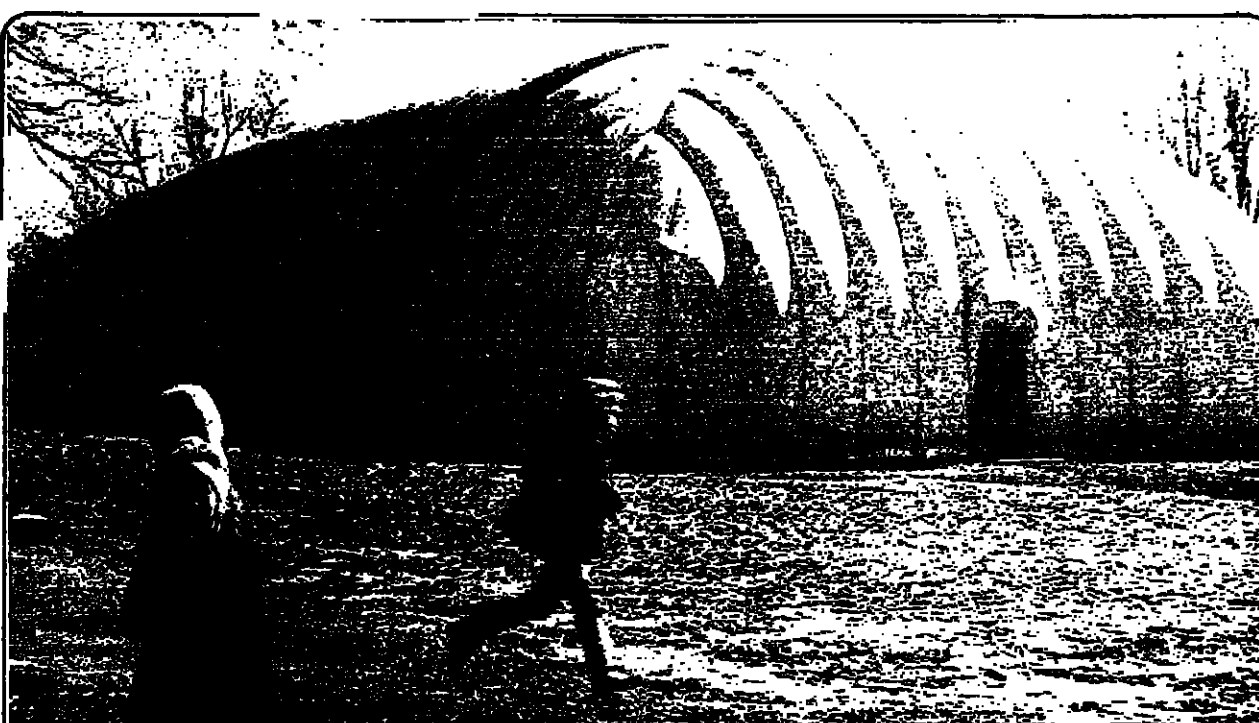
TEHRAN, Aug. 31, (R). — The government is planning to raise its expenditure by 20 per cent this year to 636 million rials (\$100 million) in spite of an expected deficit, according to figures released here today.

Total of 361 million rials (\$58 million), accounting for 57 per cent of expenditure, has been allocated for development spending in the current financial year which began on January 1. It was not immediately clear why the figures were issued late this year.

Figures show that the increase in expenditure would be heavy a projected 83 million rials (\$13 million) increase in oil revenue, which were expected to 470 million rials (\$760 million).

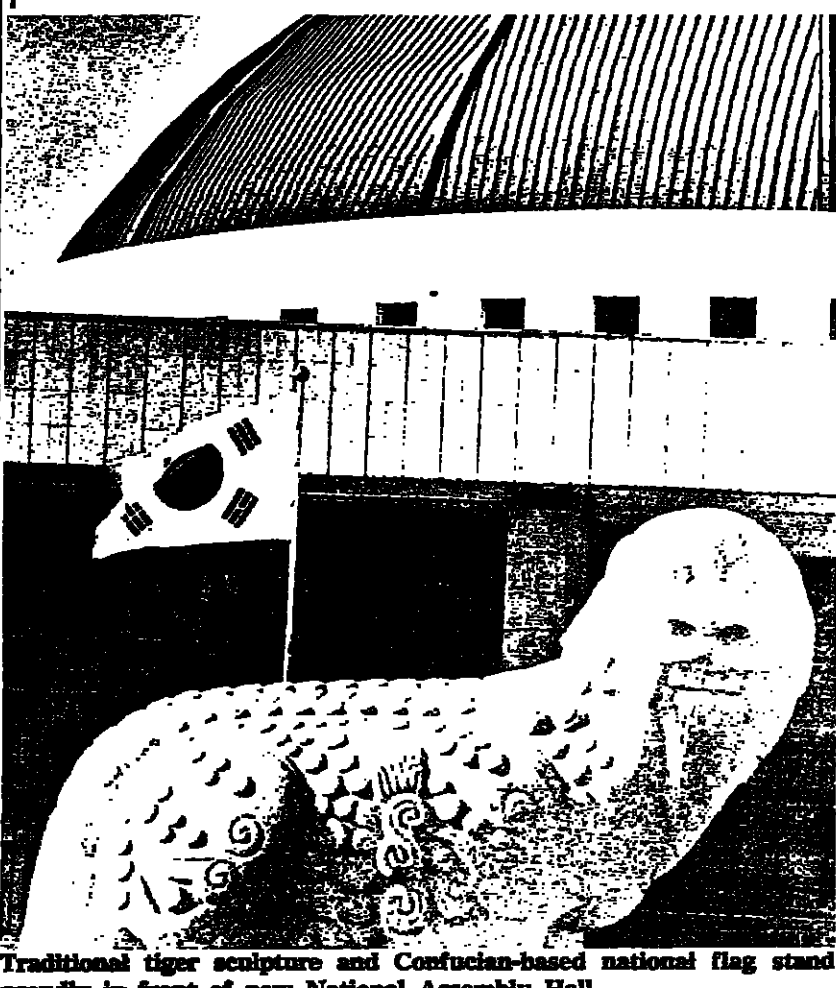


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South Korea turns itself into Far Eastern economic powerhouse



Traditional tiger sculpture and Confucian-based national flag stand proudly in front of new National Assembly Hall.

SEOUL, S. Korea (CSM). — There is another South Korea besides the one that usually makes headlines: It is a fast-growing country ill-suited to the labels that usually apply to the rest of Asia.

Unlike the Philippines, Vietnam or Thailand, South Korea does not have a tropical climate; its pace is not as fast as Hong Kong's or Japan's; and its people, geographically suspended between the Chinese and the Japanese, are different from either.

This is a country in transition, striving to become an industrial powerhouse. In the 23 years since the armistice was signed ending the war with North Korea, the South has gained economic strength. Some observers predict it will be a major factor in the world economy by the 1980s.

The key ingredients in the success of South Korea are national pride — and a massive infusion of economic (and military) aid by the United States and other concessions by such countries as Japan. The U.S. pumped in \$5 1/2 billion in economic assistance between 1946 and 1972, and another \$3 1/2 billion in military aid.

This and other assistance has gone into the construction of major industries — a shipyard, for instance, that ranks as one of the world's largest, a huge industrial

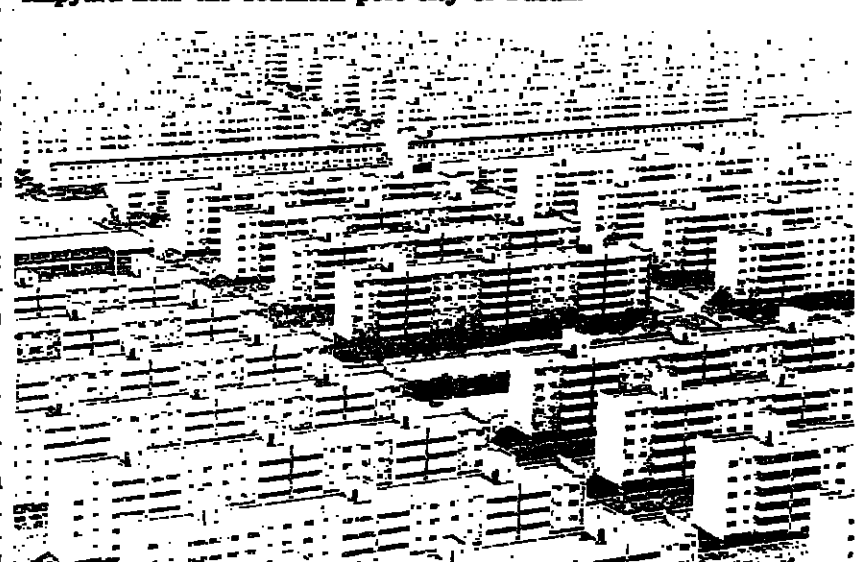
Sudan gets \$10m loan from Japan

TOKYO, Aug. 31, (R). — The Sudan yesterday signed an agreement with Japan's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund for a loan of 3,000 million yen (about \$10 million) for road construction projects, the Japanese fund announced.

The loan carrying an annual interest of three per cent would be repaid over 30 years, including a 10-year grace period, it said.

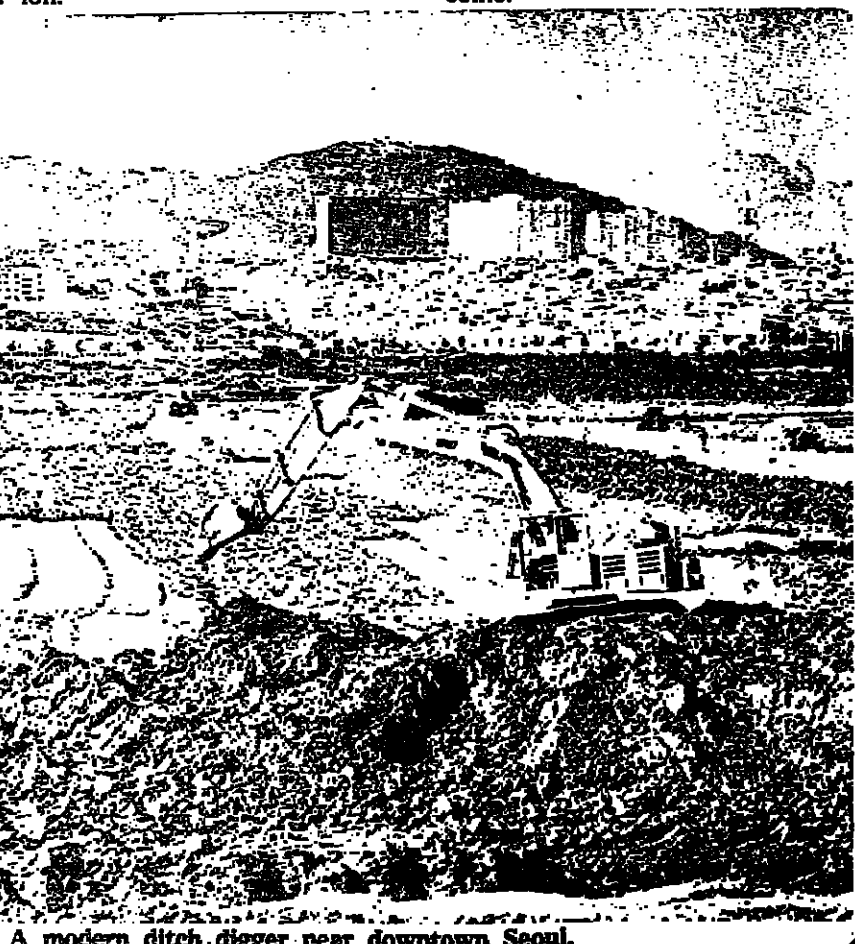


Tanker propeller is readied for launching at the booming Hyundai shipyard near the southern port city of Pusan.



New apartment complexes on Seoul's southeast fringes offer luxuries — indoor plumbing and central heating.

is arable, and some of that must be heavily fertilized. The Park government is campaigning to bring marginal lands into production.



A modern ditch digger near downtown Seoul.

Mexico's new president expected to calm the storm of revolution

This, the first of four articles on life in Mexico today, lists some of the problems that country's new president faces when he takes over on Dec. 1.

BY James Nelson Goodsell
MEXICO CITY, Mexico (CSM). — Jose Lopez Portillo was hardly a household name a year ago. But after a whirlwind year of presidential campaigning that culminated in his election early this month, most Mexicans know who the "JLP" of the newspaper headlines is.

Yet few have much idea of what his election as Mexico's next president means.

To many observers here, Mr. Lopez Portillo, who takes office Dec. 1, is something of an enigma. He is not the standard Mexican politician. He came into politics

only recently after a long career as a university law professor. From 1973 to 1975 he was Mexico's treasury minister. He is credited with trimming inflation from 22 per cent in 1974 to 10 per cent in 1975.

At the moment, Mr. Lopez Portillo is staying out of the limelight, allowing outgoing President Luis Echeverria Alvarez to get in his last licks as Mexico's chief executive.

But from interviews with associates of Mr. Lopez Portillo, as well as contact with the president-elect in an earlier era, this much seems certain:

— Mr. Lopez Portillo regards relations with the United States of top importance to Mexico—and he wants an early meeting with whoever occupies the presidency in Washington next January. He is particularly concerned about such mutual problems as illegal Mexican immigration into the U.S., a slowing of U.S. investment in Mexico, and the flow of illegal narcotics from Mexico to the U.S.

— He argues that Mexico, if it is to continue its relatively strong economic performance, must put greater emphasis on industrial and agricultural production and solving the backwardness of the countryside. During his presidential campaign, he repeatedly mentioned the need for more production. "Without it, we won't solve our problems," he said.



— His administration is likely to tone down the radical rhetoric that has been so much a part of Mr. Echeverria's government. He is expected to place less emphasis on Mexico's role as a "Third World" nation and more on its role in Latin America and as a neighbor of the U.S.

— His administration will be one of consolidation, probably not so innovative as Mr. Echeverria's. After all, Mr. Lopez Portillo has demonstrated his ability as an administrator during his two-year stint as treasury minister.

But the new president will be faced with a host of serious problems.

At the top of the list is Mexico's population spiral. The growth rate of 3.5 per cent a year is Latin America's highest. Mr. Echeverria has tried to slow the spiral, and Mr. Lopez Portillo's success in solving all of Mexico's other problems depends in part on whether he makes greater efforts at slowing the population growth.

Unemployment is another serious problem. With half the population under 15, a steadily increasing number of young Mexicans come on the job market each year. There are simply not enough new jobs for them.

Food production is just barely keeping up with population growth. There is a limit to growth in agriculture, for much of Mexico's 760,000 square miles is not arable.

Industrial production can grow, but it depends on both domestic and external markets. With half of Mexico's 62 million people living either outside or on the fringes of the economy, the domestic market is limited. Export promotion is bound to be emphasized in Mr. Lopez Portillo's administration.

All of this is, of course, affected by population.

It also is affected by the political system that brought Mr. Lopez Portillo into the presidency. Mexico's one major political party, the Partido Revolucionario Institucional, is under growing criticism from Mexicans who say it has outlived its usefulness, that now is the time for greater democracy and more citizen participation.

Although Mr. Lopez Portillo won massively as the only candidate, voter abstention was high. Many Mexicans saw no reason to vote. Their numbers will swell in future elections unless changes are made in the system.

NEXT: The heroin connection.

Mini-presses attempt to spread the literary word...

NEW YORK (CSM). — After her 101st rejection slip, Roberta Kalechofsky decided to take the matter into her own hands.

Her four unpublished novels had gathered too much dust in the attic. She was fed up with editors telling her the stories were too long. She was fed up with her friends suggesting she change her name and take writing lessons from Harold Robbins.

So last year Mrs. Kalechofsky, a Marblehead, Mass., housewife and "unemployable PhD," started her own publishing company, Micah Press. For \$3,100 she printed and distributed two of her novels and confesses, "Now that I've taken the plunge, I can't understand why I didn't do it 15 years ago."

Her do-it-yourself shoestring operation is just one of hundreds of small publishing companies which have been popping up like violets in spring throughout the United States.

Much of the phenomenon is a "small is beautiful" reaction to watching the "gentlemen's profession" of publishing go big business. Best-selling authors now are drawing rock-star wages; communications conglomerates are gobbling up the independent publishing houses; and large publishers seem to be more interested in producing better profits than better poetry.

The small presses, on the other hand, have committed themselves to publishing "first novels," experimental poetry and avant-garde literature, and they have taken on the self-appointed task of discovering the next James Joyce, William Faulkner, and Ezra Pound.

In addition, printing technology has made the world of publishing economically accessible to these unknown authors and editors, who are running basement presses, and in the last two years government grants have been sustaining publications which before might not have survived past Vol. 1, No. 1.

America's small press movement today is a crazy quilt of motivations and interests: from ardent

anti-commercialists who believe Allen Ginsburg should only be re-edited on smudged mimeo sheets to "book artists" who go to such lengths as printing a volume of verse on rag paper made from the poet's old shirts.

Michael McCurdy, for example, runs a publishing operation out of a backyard barn in Lincoln, Mass., that is a holdover from the 19th century — he sets type by hand and chisels his own wood engravings for illustrations.

While one New York author hawks self-published poems for 50c on the street (short stories 25c), David R. Godine — Boston's Horatio Alger of the small presses — has his products on Book-of-the-Month Club lists and has crafted deluxe books which sell for as much as \$485 a copy.

Most small press editors hold down other jobs in order to maintain their own publishing companies which, according to tradition, almost always run in the red. "I could make more money babysitting," laments Jane Barnes, editor of Dark Horse literary magazine.

"Nobody makes money or lasts very long. That is not the point," says Len Folton, who publishes the small press "bible" called the International Directory of Little Magazines and Small Presses. "We're all sitting on a log floating down a river. It is only a question of when we hit the waterfall. The existence of the small press is like the lives of certain members of the animal kingdom — short and innocent," he says.

The goal of Mr. Folton, a California author/publisher, and many small press editors, is to revive the personal touch that typified the publishing industry before it was absorbed by corporations on the New York Stock Exchange in the 1960s, boom days of publishing.

"The business types, the profit-and-loss people, have come into publishing. It might as well be dresses and diamond rings they are selling," says the well-known

New York literary agent Scott Meredith. "Pencil editors" in the publishing houses are being replaced with "acquisition editors" in search of the "hot novel," he says.

Large publishing firms are "less interested in discovering writers" and prefer to have books "pre-tested" by the small presses and literary agents — the latter of which now handle about 90 per cent of the material published each year, says Mr. Meredith.

One problem common to publishers, large and small, is what might be called literary stagnation. In simple terms, while the percentage of Americans reading books continues to decline, the number of books published each year soars.

The most recent annual Simmons College survey of American reading habits reports that only 8 per cent of a reading base of 140 million Americans buy hardcover books. According to Gallup polls, only 12 per cent of the population reads 80 per cent of the books published, and "half the population has never read any book at all they can remember or identify."

Nevertheless, last year the American publishing industry had its biggest year ever, unleashing a literary avalanche of 40,000 new book titles. In 1960 there were only 15,000 paperback book titles in print; today there are 123,000. "For a book to sell these days it has to be good, really good — even better than 'Jaws,'" says Mr. Meredith.

While most small press editors are not impressed by the literary quality of "Jaws" ("Just another pre-fab bestseller," one says) a number of them are anxious to escape the small press's amateur, money-losing image.

"We're not afraid of taking on the label of businessmen if that's what it takes to sell our books," said David Glotzer, the 27-year-old editor of Mulch Press in Chicopee, Mass. "Publishing is more than printing books and waiting around for history to justify them as great literature.

"People in the small press think we should be amateurish because that is what distinguishes us from the bigger companies. The fact is that we can do a 5,000-copy run of poetry and still make money at it. Random House can't do it," says Mr. Glotzer.

Mulch operates out of a \$65-a-month office in the basement of a 19th-century textile mill, equipped with scarred wooden desks, vegetable crates as waste baskets, and nails in the wall which serve as a coatrack.

Last year Mulch decided to "go professional." They scrapped the money-losing magazine to concentrate on publishing and peddling 10 fiction and poetry books. Later this year Mulch will branch into such "non-literary" items as calendars and cookbooks in hopes of raking in enough money to support less lucrative ventures such as publishing Paul Pines' poems and Morris Sigolowsky's first novel.

Though Mulch continues to lose \$1,000 a month, it turned over \$50,000 in business last year and is expected to hit \$75,000 this year. Mr. Glotzer is still drawing only a \$100 weekly salary. "Most of the small presses still live in a fairyland," he says. "They are offering no real alternative to the large publishers because they don't bother to compete."

The key to success, if not sur-

vival, for many of the struggling new presses has been government subsidies available over the last two years to nonprofit presses which have published at least two issues. This year alone the National Endowment for the Arts gave \$345,000 to 112 small presses across the country.

Whether or not in the long run the grants will help or hinder remains a subject of heated debate in the small press world. Some assert that the funding has helped "professionalise" their products and the grant application process has inadvertently disciplined their often casual approach to business matters.

Others, instilled with a Yankee pride and independence, fear the small presses are becoming "grant junkies." Says Jane Barnes, editor of Dark Horse, a Cambridge literary magazine, "You'll have to go to the 'B School' (Harvard Business School) to learn how to deal with the grant forms, and by then you've forgotten how to write a poem."

Some literary purists won't even consider accepting outside money. "The litmus test of a good writer is whether or not he is worrying about being read and being sold," says James Cooney, editor of the Phoenix magazine. "Consider the Russian writers; they know they will never be read in their own lifetimes."

Debate goes on — writers claim business and art are antithetical, others believe "if it doesn't sell, it isn't art."

Perhaps the most repeated adage these days in the small press community is: "Anyone can print, but not everyone can publish." It refers to perhaps the biggest obstacle of all — distribution — getting the word out to readers.

Most commercial bookstores, whose shelf space has gradually become occupied games, greeting cards, and records, are primarily interested in "best-selling, quick turnover" books. They consider "first novels" risky and "first novels" published by small presses even riskier.

Nevertheless in and around university communities a growing network of small press bookstores are rooting themselves. In New England the granddaddy of them all is Harvard Square's Grollier Book Shop, which for the last half century has been an oasis for once



Michael McCurdy in his Lincoln, Mass., print shop — one of hundreds of small presses cropping up in America.

...But viability comes out winning

struggling writers like Gary Snyder, Richard Eberhart, Thornton Wilder, Allen Ginsburg, Robert Lowell, Marianne Moore.

"Ninety-five per cent of the self-published stuff that comes in here isn't worth the paper it's printed on," says Grollier owner Louisa Solano, who remains committed enough to discovering new poets that she caters to the irregular sales and shapes of their publications.

While some small press editors hustle large bookstore chains, others have conceded that conventional bookstores are not their best outlets. Commercial bookstores are "imperfect lenses" when it comes to focussing on the truly literary audience, say editors who are presently trying to establish alternative distribution networks.

After Vince McCaffrey's literary magazine went bankrupt (for the second time), he took to the streets with a bright yellow wooden cart of books and parked it across the street from the Boston

Public Library. ("People who like books generally pass by," he says.)

In three months, Mr. McCaffrey sold 400 copies of his magazine, along with such New England small press classics as "Lizard of Ox" and "The Adamantine Sherlock Holmes." He cleared \$8 a day.

Not long ago the New England Small Press Association followed the lead of distribution collectives in the Midwest and West and established a common ordering and billing agency which is run "at cost" by the association members.

Communities in the Northeast which have little access to small press bookstores or libraries are now served by the Book Bus, funded by the National Endowment. It circulates the publications of 110 small presses and clocks 35,000 miles travelling to 100 colleges in the course of a year. It increased the association's access to "the market."

"There's more concern days for professionalism, interest in selling than in swag material with other poets," Diane Kruckow, editor of magazine.

"People don't give their away anymore. They just make money. The packaging marketing has increased a lot much of the original free has subsided. It really seems to think where the small press movement is going."

Many in the small press men like Diane Kruckow will continue to hold tenaciously to non-commercial independence exemplified by the Soviet "samizdat" (self-publishing) tradition — mindful of art than audience.

Somewhat stoically (if not righteously) they cling to the volume of verse is like a rose petal down the Grand Canyon and waiting for the edge.



Roberta Kalechofsky: published two novels for \$3,100.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

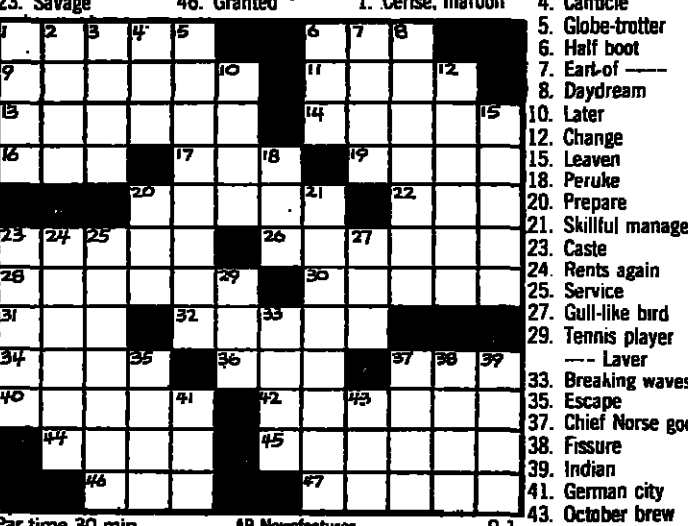
ACROSS

1. Automation
6. Equal footing
9. Semicircular outdoor bench
11. Affirm
13. Lower in dignity
14. Flock
16. Nahoor
17. Personal commitment
19. Firm
20. Jinn
22. Inlet
23. Savage
26. Laminated rock
28. Missive
30. Welcome
31. Muhammad
32. Colophony
34. Individual
36. Press for payment
37. Cetacean
40. Fence steps
42. Primer
44. Petiole
45. Cat
46. Granted

CAR AMA ODIN
TIRE GASOLINE
CABLE TRAGED
AREA FEE TED
DALLIER BUSY
AT LAD DOM
CAN GAR RA
ORAN WINDIER
PEN PIN ESTE
EVADES ARSON
REDOLENT ULA
ALAN ROT EDE

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

47. French income
- DOWN
1. Cere, maroon
2. Draft animals
3. Platform for public speaking
4. Canticle
5. Globe-trotter
6. Half boot
7. Earl-of
8. Daydream
10. Later
12. Change
15. Leaven
18. Peruke
20. Prepare
21. Skillful manager
23. Caste
24. Rents again
25. Service
27. Gull-like bird
29. Tennis player
33. Breaking waves
35. Escape
37. Chief Norse god
38. Fissure
39. Indian
41. German city
43. October brew



Par time 30 min.

AP Newsletters

9-1

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HALLO!
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David Glotzer of Mulch Press — one of many mini-presses.

Tonight's T.V. Features

GUNSMOKE
MAJOR GLORY

An army garrison is stationed near Dodge City. Its presence creates disturbances and some of its members are indirectly responsible for a number of murders.

PLAY OF THE WEEK
FLIGHT

John Hardy, now a widower takes the chance of falling in love again before it is too late.

OUT AND ABOUT

CHINESE RESTAURANT

First Circle, Jebel Amman near Ahliyah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7.00 p.m. to mid-night. Also take away service — order by phone.

THE DIPLOMAT

First Circle, Jebel Amman. Tel. 25592. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar, patisserie, Oriental and European specialities.

LOS AMIGOS

Jebel L'weibdeh — Opposite the French Institute. — Restaurant, Cafeteria & snack bar. Specialist in delicious snacks. Pleasant atmosphere & music.

La Terrasse

Shmeisani — Tel. 62831 — Open lunch and dinner. Dramatic view of Amman. French and International Cuisine. Fully air-conditioned. Kindly book your table.

POUROZ

Third Circle, Jebel Amman, next to the British Embassy. Restaurant, Cafeteria, Snack Bar. Open daily for breakfast, lunch and dinner. Speciality Pizza & Hamburger.

For advertising in above columns contact "Sout Wa Soura" tel. 38569. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. & 4-6 p.m.

PORTOFINO RESTAURANTS

Jebel Amman — First Circle, Cinema Rainbow street. Restaurant, Cafeteria and snack — Speciality Hamburger. Italian atmosphere.

CLUB STEAKHOUSE

Firas Wings Hotel — Jebel L'weibdeh, Amman. — Tel. 22103/4. Choice of THREE set menus daily for lunch & a La Carte. Open 12-3 p.m. & 7-12 p.m. Air conditioned.

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Jebel Amman — Prince Mohammed Str. Opp. New Insurance Bld. Tel. 42432. Most Modern Shop for Fresh Local Beef, Lamb and Poultry. Closed Mondays and Tuesdays.

هكذا من الاصل

هَذَا فِى الْاَصْل

Dutch parliament eyes tighter controls on royal family

HAGUE, 31, (R) — The Dutch government, under pressure from parliament, was today working on a constitutional amendment tightening control of the royal family's activities because of a scandal involving the late King's role in the Lockheed bribery scandal.

Part from the long-term constitutional considerations, the cabinet saddled with the immediate emotional problem of the late king's presence at the opening of parliament on September 21.

On this occasion, as the queen's wife — delivers her speech to the throne outlining government policy, the elegant 40-year-old princess traditionally sits beside her, in resplendent uniform and dress sword, the only four-star general in the Netherlands.

Because Prince Bernhard has been suspected of having connections with the armed forces, the government might insist that he should appear in civilian clothes, if he is not at all.

A government spokesman said he still had not decided whether he would appear at the parliamentary opening.

Parliamentary leaders have expressed consternation over the delay and humiliating disclosure that Prince Bernhard solicited pay-offs from the American Lockheed aircraft corporation to sales.

Parliament was almost equally shocked by a brief reference in a report by a three-man inquiry commission that Lockheed also had gained unnamed parliamentary "support" for proposals of the corporation's Orion reconnaissance aircraft to the navy.

Party leaders, in an emergency television to the nation yesterday, demanded clarification of the reference in the report, which basically dealt with allegations that Prince Bernhard took more than a million dollars in bribes from Lockheed.

A commission failed to give a definitive proof that the 65-year-old prince actually received the money. But it gave a warning of damning information which led him to agree to resign from his business and military posts, concluding that of inspector-general of the Dutch armed forces.

Parliamentary leaders and the mass Dutch public have praised the decision for not abdicating because of the report.

Members of almost all the main parties, including those in the centre-left coalition government of socialist Prime Minister Joop den Uyl, argued that the royal family should be kept under the control of the royal family.

Overwhelmingly respecting calls for the criminal prosecution of the prince, parliament leaders demanded legislation to bring more closely the role of the royal family.

In particular, they urged the government to define which members of the royal house were subject to possible prosecution in future.

The prime minister promised that a bill on this, in preparation before the scandal surfaced in February, would be submitted to parliament "in due time."

Well-informed sources said that the government wanted to present the bill, and have it passed in parliament, before general elections next May.

The bill, while acknowledging the royal immunity from prosecution, would allow the government to take action against the royal family, especially those closest to the monarch.

Mr. den Uyl said that despite everything relations between the cabinet and members of the royal house must still be based on mutual trust. "Trust is essential," he said.

tion of the monarch, would clearly lay down the political scope and freedom of action of other members of the still highly-respected House of Orange.

The amendment would spell out what actions were permissible for the various members of the royal family, especially those closest to the monarch.

Mr. den Uyl said that despite everything relations between the cabinet and members of the royal house must still be based on mutual trust. "Trust is essential," he said.

Some 225,000 children, including about 50,000 from Palestinian refugee camps, resume their studies tomorrow.

They said this was partly to meet a shortage of teachers in rural areas and partly to shift teachers suspected of organising student demonstrations which resulted in several deaths and disrupted the academic year.

Arab sources said many of the teachers affected were complaining they would have to travel up to 50 kilometres because of forced changes.

The purpose of the meeting, within the framework of the Military Armistice Commission, was to work out details of a communist-proposed troop disengagement to prevent recurrence of the Aug. 18 incident, in which two American officers were hacked to death by axe-wielding North Korean guards, the first fatal incident in the joint security area that abruptly heightened tension between the two Koreas.

Both sides still maintain a state of military alertness.

A U.N. command spokesman refused point-blank to comment on today's meeting, which sources said lasted two hours and 43 minutes at the truce village.

The communiqué said 22 guerrillas were killed by government troops in the past three days, but it was not clear if any of the deaths occurred during the attack on the camp.

The guerrilla death toll for the past week was put at 53, one of the highest since the guerrilla war began in December 1972.

Rhodesian authorities say 891 guerrillas have been killed this year.

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China has launched its sixth earth satellite, probably for reconnaissance purposes, but withheld much of the detail it has given about previous space shots.

A front-page communiqué in the People's Daily said the satellite, fired into orbit yesterday, was functioning normally. Its successful launch was "another song of victory to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line."

China's last satellite was launched in December last year. A capsule was successfully brought back to earth, evidence that scientists had evolved soft-landing techniques and heat-resistant alloys to take the high temperatures of re-entry.

Today's report gave no details of orbit, altitude or weight of the latest capsule. Reports on the first four Chinese space shots, the first in April 1960, gave information showing at least two passed over the sensitive Sino-Soviet frontier region.

Observers said the weight of the latest craft was possibly kept secret to hide the lifting power of the intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM)-type rocket believed to have been used in the launch.

He told a press conference Israel would not allow the border situation to revert to the way it was before the fighting broke out. "That may be something new in our relations with Lebanon," the foreign minister said.

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The shortage of teachers in the occupied area has also been accentuated by a recent drain of people seeking better-paid teaching posts in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states.

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STARTING SENTENCE — Nicos Sampson, emerges from the Nicosia court in handcuffs Tuesday on his way to start a 20-year prison sentence. His wife is at right. (AP wirephoto).

Irish premier seeks state of emergency

DUBLIN, Aug. 31, (R) — Irish Prime Minister Liam Cosgrave today asked parliament to declare a state of emergency to push through tougher anti-terrorist laws to combat what he said was a "conspiracy of hate and evil."

Opening a debate on proposed emergency powers, Mr. Cosgrave said they were needed because crimes by the men of violence had brought "discredit to the name of Irishmen throughout the world."

"Our past has been devalued and our future threatened by their outrages," Mr. Cosgrave said. "Let the message go out clearly from here today that the Irish people through their elected representatives, their democratic government and their security forces are pledged to break and rid our country once and for all of this conspiracy of hate and evil."

Mr. Cosgrave's appeal for a state of emergency, although opposed by the opposition Fianna Fail Party, is likely to be accepted by parliament.

Mr. Cosgrave said a state of emergency would give the government's proposed laws immunity from challenge on constitutional grounds.

The draft legislation includes authority for police to hold guerrilla suspects without charge for up to seven days instead of 48 hours, sweeping new powers of search and arrest for troops and police, and increasing the maximum penalty for membership of

the outlawed Irish Republican Army (IRA) from two to seven years.

They are primarily aimed at controlling IRA men violently campaigning to unite the republic with British-ruled Northern Ireland.

Mr. Cosgrave said violence from the north had overspilled into the republic with many of the men of violence, residents, or former residents of the British province.

U.S., Israel plan meetings over Sinai "violations"

TEL AVIV, Aug. 31, (AFP) — Israeli and United States intelligence officers are to hold regular joint meetings to evaluate the significance of Egyptian "violations" of some military clauses of last year's Israeli-Egyptian Sinai disengagement agreement, Israeli Radio reported today.

The radio said the decision for the meetings had been taken at yesterday's meeting in Washington between U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Ambassador Simcha Dinitz.

The radio added that Foreign Minister Yigal Allon would propose to Mr. Kissinger when they meet next month in the U.S. that there should also be regular meetings between Israeli and American officials.

Africans call for Pretoria sanctions

[Continued from page 1] White delegates representing the South African government in Windhoek nodded their heads in agreement when the coloured (mixed race) delegation proposed a motion calling for free elections before the end of 1978 to be attended by U.N. observers.

The sources said the white delegates had agreed in principle, marking a notable change in white attitudes.

Until now the South African government had adamantly opposed U.N. "interference" in South-west Africa.

The leader of the white delegation, Andreis du Plessis, said elections would be premature until the conference had laid down the constitutional basis for an independent government, the sources said.

But even with this proviso, there now appeared to be no major obstacle in the way of U.N.-observed elections, possibly within a year.

The coloured delegation — which was largely responsible for recently persuading the conference to set December 1978 as the latest date for independence — also urged the conference constitutional committee today to work for the immediate inclusion in independence talks of the guerrilla South-west Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO).

Again, the highly-placed sources said, the response from the white delegates was positive.

The sources added that if agreement was reached on U.N.-observed elections, SWAPO's main condition for peaceful negotiations would be met.

SWAPO has been waging a guerrilla war against the occupying South African forces in the north of the territory for the past 10 years.

It has described the constitutional conference, organised by the South African government, as a gathering of hand-picked stooges.

At Cape Town, meanwhile, police used teargas to disperse coloured (mixed race) demonstrators in two incidents today.

But the black townships were reported quiet.

Kissinger progress

[Continued from page 1] The United Nations has called on South Africa to surrender its control over Namibia, which it has governed for more than half a century.

The Vorster-Kissinger meeting dominated a cabinet meeting in Pretoria today, South African government sources said.

At Cape Town, meanwhile, police used teargas to disperse coloured (mixed race) demonstrators in two incidents today.

But the black townships were reported quiet.

8-day president of Cyprus gets 20-year prison term

NICOSIA, Aug. 31, (AFP) — Nicos Sampson, the eight-day "president" of Cyprus in July 1974, granted an amnesty when the archbishop returned to the island. The supreme court ruled that overthrow Archbishop Makarios. He had pleaded guilty.

Mr. Sampson was "president" for eight days following the abortive coup against the archbishop on July 15, 1974.

At his three-month trial, which ended yesterday evening, he was charged with "direct collaboration with the coup leaders," a group of Greek-Cypriot national guard officers taking orders from the junta of colonels in Athens.

Mr. Sampson, an M.P. and owner of a rightwing newspaper, is the only person to be tried and convicted for taking part in the 1974 coup which led to Turkish military intervention in Cyprus.

Some observers here thought the 20-year sentence was rather a heavy one, and that Mr. Sampson was being made the scapegoat for other guilty persons like national guard officers and soldiers who attacked the archbishop's palace. They have been left alone.

Mr. Sampson told the court yesterday that he pleaded guilty, regretted nothing and did not ask for mercy.

He said that he acted with the sole aim of serving Cyprus.

French currency continues recovery

FRANKFURT, Aug. 31, (AFP) — The French franc continued its recovery today although it failed to maintain its best levels of the day in late inter-bank dealings.

The dollar, sterling and the battered Italian lira also firmed up against the Deutsche mark in late trading.

The official rate of the French franc was set at 0.514 Deutsche marks, but in late business it hovered between 0.512 and 0.5135 marks.

In Zurich, the French currency closed lower against the Swiss franc at 0.5022 compared with yesterday's 0.5045, and the Deutsche mark was also weaker as the American, British and Italian currencies gained ground.

The leaders and their accomplices in the July 1974 coup were granted an amnesty when the archbishop returned to the island.

The supreme court ruled that overthrow Archbishop Makarios. Sampson lost his parliamentary immunity when he accepted the post of president, thus leaving his deputy's seat vacant.

The court also ruled that President Makarios' amnesty had no effect as law.

The prosecution said that immediately after the coup d'état, Sampson was summoned to the headquarters of Greek forces in Cyprus. He was to have held the defence and interior portfolios while the streets of Nicosia were being "cleaned up" by the national guard.

But following a broadcast appeal from Archbishop Makarios, who had fled to Paphos after the presidential palace was set on fire, the "plans" were changed and Sampson agreed instead to be sworn in as president.

Evidence was put forward in the trial of resistance by the Cypriot left to the national guard and of "summary executions" during the 48 hours between the coup and the Turkish invasion.

Several hundred persons, according to the leftwing parties, "several dozen only," according to the right, were hunted down by the national guard and summarily killed, sometimes in front of their families, during the "big communist hunt" preceding the Turkish landing.

The left moreover openly accuses Glafkos Clerides, the Greek-Cypriot negotiator at the inter-community talks, of having been the Athens junta's initial candidate for president, and say that Sampson was only a last-resort candidate after Mr. Clerides refused the post on learning that Archbishop Makarios was still alive.

Observers said that the trial could have major repercussions on the conduct of the legislative elections in a week's time. They will be the first elections since the 1974 war.

The 40-year-old Sampson, a married man with three children, previously appeared in court on a major charge in 1956, when a British court condemned him to death as a resistance fighter against British colonial rule. He succeeded in escaping, however, before the sentence could be carried out.

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LONDON MARKET REPORT

Stock exchange shares eased initially Tuesday to their lowest last October following a new batch of gloomy economic forecasts, before staging a minor rally. Trading was at a very low level, following the long bank holiday week-end.

Industrial shares such as Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI) in front of day's figures, EMI, Beechams, Fisons, Glaxo, and Metal Box moved lower and the Financial Times Industrial shares index was 3 points at one time before eventually closing at 350.8 for a net of 1.2. Courtaulds managed a small gain, while Unilever, was an exception among the "blue-chips," moving up firmly. Oils were firm with Wall Street, with British Petroleum wanted in front of its, also due out on Thursday.

Gold was a little steadier throughout the list, up around an eighth point (12.5 pence). Gold struggled against the early drop in the on price and eventually made modest gains. Elsewhere among mining issues, Rio Tinto Zinc eased quite markedly following reports that the group was participating in a secret uranium cartel. Banks declined as much as 5p.

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